THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 25th instant.

THE fine A 1, 13 years, Ship VITTORIA, 848 Tons, Captain E. MARTIN, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to Captain E. MARTIN or to ROBERT FRITH & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

THE fine A 1. Ship COLGRAIN, 623 Tons, Captain CASE, will sail shortly for Cochin, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight to Cochin, or Passage to Cochin and London, apply to the Captain on board or to PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents for the Ship.

Bombay, 11th March 1863.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Clipper French Ship GISCOURS, Captain LAINE, of 512 Tons register, has excellent accommodation for first class Passengers. For particulars, apply to Messrs. DINSHAW ARDASKER & Co., No. 2, Bell Lane. DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co., Agents for Captain LAINE.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

FOR BORDEAUX.

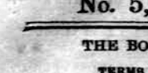
To load at Bombay and at two Ports on the Malabar Coast.

THE French first-class Ship JESSORE, Captain GACHET. For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain GACHET on board or to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1863.

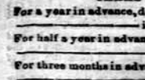
FOR CALCUTTA.

With quick despatch.



THE fast sailing first-class Ship HYDREE, of 620 Tons register, D. THORNTON, Master, will sail for the above Port in a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to HAJEE ABDOOL KARIM CADOO, the Owner, at Munjal Bunder in Khanal Bazaar, out of Fort.

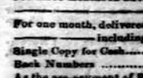
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAGNION, Commander will be dispatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to HITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons, Register. Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M.

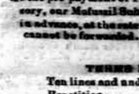
For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—The Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

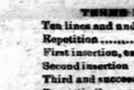


THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, Commander, T. VAN WULLEN, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 7 A.M., precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

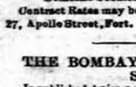
FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY next, the 16th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

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Gold Laces, Sword and Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Cnacos, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

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will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—

Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.

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Neck-ties Scarves, Hand-erchiefs, &c. &c.

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Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

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contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or Caps as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets,* and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Silkwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General of Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Mahableshwar, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED FOR THE HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.—A CANARESE and MARATHI TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Four Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 135, 160, 190, and 225, respectively, per mensem; and

Two Assistant Marathi and Gujrati Translators and Interpreters, on salaries of Rs. 80 and 100, respectively, per mensem.

An examination for the abovementioned appointments will be held on the 7th of April next, when the Candidates will be selected according to merit.

Certificates of character and qualifications must be deposited with the undersigned on or before the 1st April.

J. FLYNN,
Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

High Court House, Fort, Translator's Office,
28th February 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Recorder,* from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain J. SHARP will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Bombay, 10th March 1863. Agents for the *Recorder.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo of the undermentioned Marks per Ship *Excelsior,* Captain SANDERSON, from London, are hereby requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of the same, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Pro. W. NICOL & Co.,
W. WRIGHT, Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

MEMO.

Marks, &c.		*Shippers.*
200 Iron weights 56 lbs. each.		D. & T. J. Warren.
6 C D A R & S 1	1 Case.	Gladstone, Ewart & Co.
C D D & S 8	1 Case.	
C D D M & N Co.	2 Casks.	
T E M M 1	1 Case.	Do. Do.
L M M & H	4 Cases.	
" " L J	5 Cases.	Rennie, Clowes & Co.
3276	Bars Iron.	Leopold Buscart.
548	100 Kegs Nails.	F. S. Smith & Co.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary Walls, &c. &c., for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

Sealed Tenders marked "TENDERS FOR GAS WORKS" to be addressed to the Company's Agents on or before the 20th of March next. Full particulars can be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Stenhouse Co., Fort, Bombay. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

STENHOUSE Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Rob. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by an Instrument in writing in the Goojeratee language, bearing date the 28th day of February 1863, Mr. SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, Mr. JEJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, JERBAEE and her husband Mr. SOHABJEE RUTTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, the Administrators and Administratrix and next of kin of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA deceased, have for the considerations therein mentioned, released, assigned, and made over to their Co-administrator and Co-next-of-kin, Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, all their respective Rights, Shares, and Interests, in so much of the personal or moveable Estate, Property, Debts, and Effects of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, as still remains undivided. Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA taking upon himself the payments and discharge of all debts and liabilities due by or from the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or his Estate.

All persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, or who hold any property forming part of his personal Estate, are requested to pay their debts and deliver such property to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who alone can give a legal receipt or discharge for the same, and those who have any claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send their accounts and claims for adjustment and payment to Mr. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA, who will pay and discharge the same.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Administrators and Administratrix.
Bombay, 10th March 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1863.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE.

NOVELTY—NOVELTY—NOVELTY—NOVELTY.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE GRAND CHALLENGE DANCE BY MESSRS. CARSON AND BROWER.

First Time of the Laughable Burlesque Quartett, entitled,

WE'RE A BAND OF BROTHERS.

DAVE CARSON will appear for the first time in the New Shakespearian TRAGICAL, SERIO-COMICAL, LAUGHABLE ETHIOPIAN MUSICAL BURLESQUE, describing the life, and death of

OTHELLO.

A New LOCAL SONG will be introduced, called—

THE WHOLE HOG OR NONE.

N. B.—The Minstrels beg to state, that in consequence of the approaching warm season, and owing to other engagements elsewhere their stay in Bombay will be necessarily short, and for those reasons they have decided to give their Representations in rapid succession; all who are desirous of witnessing their entertainment should avail themselves of these opportunities as their concerts are about DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Gallery	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

Dress Circle strictly Select.

NOTICE.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered, and Tickets corresponding with the numbers on the Seats, are issued at the Office of the *Times of India,* only. On the day of performance after 8 o'clock, Tickets can be purchased at the Doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at half-past 8.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium to be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, T. First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

Per last Overland Mail.

Choice Assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

Books, etc., for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

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AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th Jan. and 3rd Feb., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

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This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press,* Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral,* and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, although the pencil of the fellow-countryman of BABOO HURISCHUNDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument,—the Author analyses the sources of his subject, suggests how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He has discussed the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and the passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

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Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 prem.
Press Cos.			[ex divd
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
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Spanish Dollars	"	2-31
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	215
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf		16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 17s.	6d. to £4 7s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4	0s. to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3	5s. 0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (12th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New	Rs. 485 to 490
Broach and Surat (ready)	No. 440 to 445
New Dhollerra, (to arrive)	" 432 to 435
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 460 to 465
New Oomravuttee	" 430 to 432
Old Comptа	" 425 to 426
Old Dharwar Saw-ginned	" 540 to 542
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 432 to 433
New Veravul	" 455 to 460
New Kandeish	" 452 to 455
New Poratchee	" 450 to 455
New Accote	" 435 to 436
New Mungalore	" 455 to 460
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	6-8 to 6-9-0 per cwt.
Sapseed, Guzerat	7-9 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	37 to 38
Niger	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 10TH MARCH., 1863

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 21st Feb. 1863.	From 22nd to 28th Feb 1863.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,142
" 1862-63	25,785	924	26,709
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,021	...	4,021

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 3rd March 1863.	From 4th to 10th March 1863.	Loaded on the Road.	Total Imported.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	23,877½	179	1	24,056½
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,990½	30	½	4,020½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 3rd March 1863.	From 4th to 10th March 1863.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,833	15	25,853
" 1862-63	19,101	744	19,848
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1861-62	29	...	29
" 1862-63	3,179½	99	3,278½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 4TH TO 10TH MARCH 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *Indore*	15
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Norna*	421
Per Steamer *Indore*	323
Of the Season 1863-63.	
Per Steamer *Norna*	95
Per Steamer *Indore*	4
Total	858

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)

E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 11th March 1863.

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

DURING the past fortnight, the Import Market has exhibited less activity than before, and business was interrupted by the Holee Holidays which lasted nearly a week. The demand for *Piece Goods* for the up-country marts has been somewhat slack, but several European importers have made large purchases in the bazar. Holders are very firm; and express themselves with confidence as to the market exhibiting animation again. A strong feeling pervades the market, which is further strengthened by the advices from Calcutta reporting high prices. It is stated that stocks of cloth in the up-country markets have been much reduced of late. *Twist* is in very good demand, especially for the up-country marts where speculative enquiry for it has sprung up. The *Metal* Market continues dull, with a downward tendency of prices.

In the Export Market, but a small business has been done. *Cotton* is firm and quiet, but prices are well maintained. *Seeds* are also quiet and firmly held for dearer rates. *Wool* is inactive and prices look downwards.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The operations in *Piece Goods* have not been so large and active as they were during the preceding fortnight, but prices, however, have been well maintained, and in some instances an advance has been obtained. *Grey Shirtings*, of almost all kinds, have been in good request, and several makes are quoted at higher figures. *Grey Long Cloths* are more firm and prices shew a slight advance. *Grey Domestics* are firmly held, but the enquiry is very languid. For *Grey Drills* the enquiry is very good, and higher rates are obtainable. *Grey T Cloths* are firm, and have a steady enquiry; prices are slightly dearer. *Grey Cambrics* are firm both in enquiry and value. *Grey Madapollams* are in moderate enquiry at higher quotations. *Grey Printers* are in excellent demand, and fetch higher prices. *Grey Jaconets* are enquired for at about former rates. *Grey Mulls* of fine make command better prices, while other kinds are quoted as before.

White Goods have been dealt in to but a small extent at firm prices. For *Shirtings*, *Madapollams* and *Dimities*, the enquiry is steady at about former quotations. *Mulls*, *Lappets*, and *Dhoties* are in a moderate request, but the prices show no advance.

Colored Goods and *Prints* are occasionally enquired for; but the holders are very firm.

In *Turkey Red Goods*, there is little or no business doing, and prices are unaltered.

The sales of the fortnight comprise:—

(From the 28th ultimo to the 10th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

				Rs.	A.	P.	
3500	Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds,	7 lbs. 12 oz.	8	8	6	p. pce.
1200	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5 4	6	0	6	
300	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	5 12	6	12	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6	6	13	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	6 8	7	6	0	
500	,,	40 in, 38 yds,	9	9	10	0	
2500	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7	7	12	0	
1250	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	9	0	0	
2500	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7½	8	7	0	
2500	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	8	14	0	
950	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	8	13	6	
1200	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7 12	8	14	0	
1000	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	8	9	0	0	
4000	,,	45 in, 38 yds,	7	7	14	0	
500	,,	50 in, 38 yds,	10	11	0	0	
1300	,,	50 in, 38 yds,	10	11	0	0	
600	,,	54 in, 38 yds,	11	11	10	0	

Grey Long Cloths.

1500	Pieces,	36 in, 36 yds,	8 lbs. 8 oz.	8	5	0	
1350	,,	40 in, 36 yds,	9	8	8	0	

Grey Madapollams.

2750	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	3 lbs.	3	9	3	
1050	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	3	11	0	
7100	,,	32 in, 24 yds,	3	3	12	9	

Grey Jaconets.

2100	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	2½ to 2¾ lbs.	1	6	0	
1000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	2¾	3	7	0	

Grey T Cloths, Blue end.

2000	Pieces,	29/32 in, 24 yds,	4 lbs.	4	3	0	
4000	,,	29/32 in, 24 yds,	4	4	3	6	

Grey Domestics.

200	Pieces,	36 in, 74 yds,	25¼ lbs.	22	0	0	
200	,,	29 in, 74 yds,	21½	19	2	0	
200	,,	32 in, 74 yds,	23	20	4	0	
1225	,,	36 in, 36 yds,	15	15	0	0	
625	,,	36 in, 72 yds,	17 12 oz.	16	0	0	

Turkey Red Jaconets.

500	Pieces	40 in, 20 yds,	.....	6	1	0	

Grey Printers.

1000	Pieces	26 in, 30 yds,	3 lbs. 12 ozs.	4	3	0	
3500	,,	26 in, 30 yds,	3 6	4	4	0	
1300	,,	26 in, 30 yds,	3 12	4	10	0	
11000	,,	26 in, 30 yds,	2 14 to 5	1	4	6	
1600	,,	26 in, 30 yds,	4	4	14	0	
1200	,,	26 in, 60 yds,	7	4	9	0	
300	,,	26 in, 60 yds,	7 8	9	4	0	
800	,,	26 in, 60 yds,	7 12	9	12	0	
400	,,	26 in, 60 yds,	8	10	0	0	
400	,,	26 in, 60 yds,	7	8	12	0	

Grey Mulls.

8000	Pieces,	40 in, 29 yds,	No. 1 to 6	2	0	0	to 2-12

Grey Drills.

3500	Pieces,	30 in, 30 yds,	8 lbs.	7	4	0	
250	,,	30 in, 30 yds,	8	7	14	0	
200	,,	30 in, 30 yds,	9	8	14	0	

White Figured Shirtings.

15000	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	.....	4	11	0	

White Jaconets.

2800	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	.....	4	6	0	to 6-6

White Dhoties.

400	Pairs,	54 in, 11 yds,	.....	3	2	0	p. pair.

Grey Dhoties.

400	,,	54 in, 11 yds,	.....	2	12	0	

Turkey Red Cambrics.

500	Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,	.....	7	4	0	p. pce.

TWIST.—There has been a good demand for *Grey Twist*, and business was confined entirely to purchases made by speculators, the dealers showing no inclination to meet the demands of the holders. Importers are very firm, and the values of all the favourite counts have further advanced. *T. Red* and *Colored Yarns* have a moderate enquiry, but holders are very firm and ask higher prices. Sales are:—

Mule Twist.

15	Bales	300 lbs. Nos. 30	.....	at As. 20½	per lb.
30	,,	300 ,,	40	,, 19½	

METALS.—The Metal Market has been dull with a downward tendency in prices. For *Copper* the enquiry is very dull and prices are easier. *Yellow Metal* is neglected. *Iron* of all descriptions is dull and previous rates are not obtainable. *Steel* is largely supplied, and prices are therefore lower. *Spelter* is dull, and sales are sustainable only a a deduction in value. *Quicksilver* has a moderate enquiry at last quotations. *Lead*,—the demand for *Sheets* is languid and quotations are lower; *Pig* is in demand at better rates. *Tin Plates* have a moderate enquiry at Rs. 11½ to 11¾. Sales are:—

200	Cwt.	Copper Braziers	.....	Rs. 57	0	0	p. cwt.
400	,,	Copper Tile	.....	57	6	0	
50	Tons	Iron Swedish Bar	.....	51	0	0	p. cdy.
100	,,	Do.	.....	49	0	0	
75	,,	Iron British Bar	.....	29	0	0	
500	Cwt.	Spelter	.....	9	8	0	p. cwt.

COALS remain unchanged and worth about Rs. 15 to 16. *Coke* worth Rs. 17.

COCHINEAL has slightly improved in enquiry and value. A sale of 3,500 lbs. was effected at Rs. 1-13-6 per lb.

SAFFRON.—Dull and quoted lower.

THREADS are dull as before.

UMBRELLAS have a very small enquiry.

BEER AND SPIRITS.—Nothing particular to notice at present.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has been less active, and a much smaller business has been done than during the preceding fortnight. However, owing to the extreme firmness of the holders, prices have been well maintained, notwithstanding that the advices from Liverpool report lower prices. The market, though pretty well supplied, is still bare of fine qualities of the staple. Arrivals of new *Oomravatee*, *Barsee*, *Porebunder*, *Veravul* and *Bhownuggur*, continue on a pretty large scale, but the qualities are not good. *Hingleghat* is scarce. *Dhollera* and *Broach* have not yet come to market, and it is feared they will not do so before the monsoon in sufficient quantities. Of old Cotton, *Comptа* continuing to arrive, is of very fine quality for this season of the year, and readily commands from Rs. 425 to 427; while *Sawginned Dharwar* is of rather bad quality and quoted at a reduction of Rs. 10 to 15 per candy. Sales are:

				Rs. p. candy.
75	Candies	New Hinganghaut		467
125	Do.	Compta		427
16	Dozras	New Veravul		454
5	Bales	New Mawa		465
100	Candies	Barsee		432
200	,,	Oomrawattee		430
100	,,	Carklee		435
100	,,	Hinganghaut		460
200	,,	Oomrawattee	424 to 425	(without selection.)
125	,,	Hinganghaut		467
200	,,	Compta		425
100	,,	New Kerdlee		448
100	,,	New Comptа		450
125	,,	Compta		425
300	,,	New Dhollera		430 (to arr. in Apr. & May.)
100	,,	Compta		424
100	,,	Do.		426
150	,,	New Oomrawuttee		428 (without selection.)
100	,,	Do.		425 (do.)
50	,,	Taleout		428
125	,,	Dharwar Ginned		540

WOOL.—During the early part of the fortnight, a large business was done, but since then the demand has fallen off and prices have given way.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet, but firm at fully former prices. *Rapeseed* has been in request and gained a slight advance in value. *Sesame* has been enquired for by native shippers at somewhat dearer rates. Other Seeds are quiet. Sales are:—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
3500	Cwt.	Linseed	Rs. 6-8-6	to 6	9	0	p. cwt.
1300	,,	Rapeseed	Rs. 7-8-0	to 7	9	0	

HEMP.—Dealers are more inclined to sell, and prices are lower.

COFFEE.—*Malabar* is largely supplied and bought at from Rs. 11 to 11¾. *Mocha* is out of stock. Sales:—

3000	Cwt.	Malabar Coffee	..... at Rs.	11-2	to Rs.	11	8 0
500	,,	Ditto	..... ,,	11-6	,,	11	8 0
600	,,	Ditto	..... ,,	11-4			

PEPPER.—*Malabar* is quoted lower, while *Bhutcoll* remains unaltered.

SALTPETRE is quiet at slightly cheaper rates.

GUMS.—*Arabic*, *Assafœtida*, and *Myrrh* are enquired for at higher quotations; other sorts are dull.

GALLS.—Supplies being large, prices are quoted easier.

OPIUM.—The Market is tending upwards and as the next advices from China are expected to report favourable accounts, we look for a rise in present figures, viz., Rs. 1,640 for drug in stock, and Rs. 1,675 for delivery in April or May next.

FREIGHT.

(From Blay & Mackintosh's Freight Circular.)

At the date of our last Circular we had a dull and inanimate market and the tendency of rates was slightly downwards. Tonnage, it was thought, would accumulate during the Hoolee holidays and Consignees would upon their termination have to make a concession in rates. But immediately after the close of last Report a feeling of a more decided character began to manifest itself, and both Holders and Shippers took a brighter view of matters and a large business was effected at slightly higher rates; but latterly the arrival of a large number of overdue vessels has had the effect of checking the upward tendency and the result is rates have receded to the quotations of last mail. *For Liverpool*,—rates at one period advanced 5s. per ton; but have again declined. *For London*, there is an active enquiry at higher rates. *For Havre*,—two ships have been taken up to load Cotton. To load on the *Malabar Coast*, One ship has been placed and tonnage is still wanted. We quote:—

Liverpool	Cotton	£3 17 6 to £4 7 6	
	Seeds	£2 15 0 to £3 0 0	
London	Cotton	£4 0 0 to £4 5 0	
	Seeds	£3 5 0	

Liverpool.—There has been a fair demand throughout the fortnight especially for tonnage in vessels ready to receive cargo towards the end of this month by which £4 has been paid; but the demand for ships under immediate dispatch has not been so brisk and £4-5-0 to £4-7-6 have been the highest current rates. Since the arrival of a large number of overdue vessels, the market has become weaker and engagements are reported to have taken place at 2s. 6d. per ton decline upon above quotations; but there is a buoyant feeling in the market and Consignees speak confidently of the maintenance of present or even higher rates. Seeds are scarce and not more than £2.17.6 is now obtainable.

The following is a list of the reported engagements: *James Russell*, 768 tons, *Adriatic*, 824 tons, *City of Agra*, 1,073 tons, part cargoes Cotton at £4-0-0. *Algiers*, 1,141 tons, part cargo at £3-15-0. *Tomogonops*, 697 tons, full cargo Cotton at from £3-16-3 to £4. *Beloochee*, 967 tons, and *Magnolia*, 1,083 tons, part cargoes at £3-10-0 (both second class). *Peronia*, 1,250 tons, chartered in Liverpool at £3-10-0. *Ocean Empress*, 1,349 tons, part cargo, £3-15-0.

For London.—The *Caroline Agnes* sails to-day and the *Hornet* is nearly engaged full, and the *Excelsior*, 682 tons, has been chartered to load Seeds at £3-5-0 and Cotton and other Goods at £4-0-0. There is a very cheerful tone pervading this market and a slight concession in rates would be followed by a large business. Tonnage is much wanted; for Seeds and large lots of miscellaneous cargo are offering at from £4 to £4-10.

For Havre.—The *Haddington*, 1,459 tons, has engaged nearly a full cargo of Cotton at £4-17-6 and the *Chanaral*, 583 tons, gets £5 for Coffee and Cotton at £4-17-6.

Cochin.—The *Colgrain*, 623 tons, gets £4-15 for Oil and £4-10 for measurement Goods from Cochin to London.

American Tonnage.—The *Bosphorus*, 1,340 tons, has been chartered to load a cargo of Oil Seeds from this port to New York, calling at St. Thomas for Orders, at £5 per ton. The *John Stuart*, 1,593 tons, has arrived from Aden seeking, and *J. St. Duvall*, 266 tons, both remain disengaged; and the *Whampoa*, 683 tons, lately arrived from Boston, it is reported will upon her discharge proceed to Calcutta and load under charter effected in America. The prejudice against this Flag for long voyages continues unabated, but there is an excellent demand in the country trade.

Sales.—The condemned French ship *Washington*, 403 tons, has been sold by Public Auction for Rupees 1,020.

For Calcutta.—The *Lady Canning*, 630 tons, and *Bussorah Merchant*, 539 ton, have engaged nearly full cargoes of Piece Goods for Calcutta, at Rs. 8 to 10 per ton.

Prospects.—We think are good; for although the amount of tonnage due is very large and arrivals have taken place on a liberal scale; yet the Stock of tonnage in port is below the average of former years, and with the return to activity in our shipping season now about commencing we hope to see rates steadily maintained.

The amount of tonnage in Port compared with the last two years is as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Liverpool...Tons	43,703	33,888	40,864
London..... ,,	4,593	9,856	2,665
Elsewhere.. ,,	10,606	7,167	8,947
Not fixed... ,,	26,410	35,454	12,020
Total Tons	85,312	86,365	64,496

The arrivals have been 24,838 tons register against clearances 11,275 tons.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THERE is no material alteration to notice in our Money Market. The last return of the Bank of Bombay shews a considerable decrease in cash balance, but no advance in rates is anticipated, as the Mint, which is at present working twenty-four hours of the day, keeps the Bank well supplied with cash; besides in the native bazar money is plentiful. The last Bank return is as follows:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	2,213,129
Other Deposits	,,	12,711,578
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	555,491
Rest	,,	499,000
	Rupees	21,204,198

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	1,007,861
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	,,	3,525,972
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	644,350
Bills discounted	,,	7,207,661
Dead Stock	,,	487,819
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	2,961,601
Govt. Reserve—		
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	5,368,844
	Rupees	21,204,198

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have been moving upwards. Advices of a considerable rise in Government Paper in Calcuta excited our market, and considerable business has been done in Five-and-a-half per Cent. Paper at Rs. 116¼; but the market closes quiet at Rs. 97¾ for *Fours*; Rs. 106¾ for *Fives*; and Rs. 115¼ for *Fives-and-a-half*, in consequence of news of an unfavourable reaction in the Calcutta market.

EXCHANGE on London opened for this Mail at about the same rate as last, but continued drooping, and closes very weak at 2s. 0¾d. for *Bank Bills*, 2s. 1d. for *Credits*, and 2s. 1 1/16d. for *Documents*.

On Calcutta, large business has been done in sight Bills at Rs. 99¾.

On China, the rate is Rs. 222 for 100 dollars.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,,	3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,,	2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,,	1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,,	On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland 7 days' sight... } 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. FELL,
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
On Demand	1s.	11½d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,,	2-54	,,
On Demand	,,	2-51	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. H. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	,, 6	,,	,, 5	,,	,,
Do.	,, 12	,,	,, 6	,,	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA and U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK of IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
,, 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 1 month's sight	2s.		,,
,, On demand			
On Scotland	} 1s.	11½d.	,,
On Ireland			
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	,,

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Monghyr Tunnel, also attracted the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy, as works of more than ordinary difficulty designed and carried out with signal ability.

4. His Excellency the Governor General gladly accepts this opportunity of acknowledging the services rendered by the officers of the Railway Company in the prosecution of this great work; and of expressing more especially the strong sense he entertains of the high engineering skill and the steady devotion to his duties exhibited by Mr. George Turnbull, the Chief Engineer of the Company in Bengal, who in a few days will give up the direction of the works which he has now seen completed. Although not in the immediate employment of the Government, Mr. Turnbull has in the opinion of His Excellency well earned the expression of the thanks of the Governor General for his professional services, which have indeed been rendered as much to the public as to the Railway Company. In all Mr. Turnbull's dealings with the officers of the Government he has invariably shown that moderation and desire to conciliate which were essential for the harmonious and successful carrying on of the Railway works under the peculiar conditions imposed by the terms of the Government guarantee; and the Governor General has much satisfaction in signifying in behalf of the Government of India his high estimation of the manner in which all Mr. Turnbull's relations with the Government have been conducted.

5. His Excellency the Viceroy will not fail to bring to the favorable notice of Her Majesty's Government the long and excellent services of Mr. Turnbull, who, having been the first Railway Engineer employed in India, has now happily seen the portion of this great work on which he was more particularly engaged brought to a close after many years of arduous and persevering labor under circumstances of unusual difficulty, with the most complete satisfaction to his employers, and to the Government, and with the highest credit to himself.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Governor General.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 28th February 1863.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is republished for the information and guidance of Officers of the Public Works Department under whom Warrant Officers are employed:

Head-Quarters, Camp Lucknow, the 24th January 1863.

The following letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is, with the sanction of Government, published for general information and for the guidance of Departments in which Warrant Officers are employed:—

"*No. 437, dated the 25th November 1862.*

Para. 1.—Applications being from time to time received from the Warrant Officers on leave in this country for free passages back to India, and the Applicants having stated that it was their impression on leaving India that they were entitled to passages back to that country, I have to request that it may be clearly explained to all Warrant Officers who are granted leave to Europe that they are not entitled to passages back to India.

"2. It will be desirable at the same time to inform them of the rate of Furlough pay to which they will be entitled while in Europe."

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1863.

No. 17.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Prushard, I.N., Commanding Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

Mr. J. McKinlay, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, to take charge of the Dockyard Pumping Engine on the 1st January 1863, vice Mr. Innes transferred to the Mint.

Mr. F. W. Frr. Mate, was employed on detached duty in charge of the Steam Flat B, from the 8th to the 15th December 1862, both days inclusive.

Aiden Squadron Order.

Lieut. J. H. Trollope, Commanding the *Constance*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 1st April 1863.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.

Lieutenant Collingwood, of the *Comet*, proceeding on medical certificate from Bushire to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Dutch ship *Noord Brabant*, from 2nd to 20th October 1862.

By Lieutenant E. Brazier, late Commanding H. M.'s Steam Vessel "Prince Arthur" I.N.

Mr. R. S. Armstrong, Mate, of the *Prince Arthur*, was employed on detached duty in charge of a party of Officers and Seamen, late belonging to that vessel, proceeding from Moolmein *en route* to Bombay, between the 9th October and 7th November 1862.

Civil.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, March 12.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. Atkinson acted as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, from the 4th November 1862 to the 19th February 1863.

Lieut. G. Atkinson, Assistant Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, has been allowed leave of absence from the 3rd ultimo to the 13th instant, on medical certificate, to enable him to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to Europe.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed preparatory leave of absence to proceed to the Presidency from the 24th instant.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in accordance with the provisions of Regulation VI. of 1834, sanctioned the closing of all the Civil Courts in the Sholapoor District for six weeks from the 1st May next.

Lieut. H. Daniell, Adjutant of the Khandeish Bheel Corps is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Khandeish Zillah.

The leave of absence for one month granted to Azum Mahomed Bakur walud Kazee Goolam, Mahomedan Law Officer of the Ahmednuggur Adawlut, on the 16th ultimo, is cancelled.

Mr. Henry Willis, Assistant Special Engineer in charge of the Nargaum Subsidiary Jail, is appointed a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in Khandeish while in charge of the Nargaum Subsidiary Jail.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Captain Kemball, Superintendent of Police at Belgaum, or until further orders, to have effect from the date of Captain Kemball's departure on leave:—

Captain G. E. Thomas to act as Superintendent of Police at Belgaum.

Mr. G. W. Campbell to act as Superintendent of Police, North Canara.

Lieut. S. F. McGillivray to act as Superintendent of Police at Ratnagherry.

Lieut. G. T. Gartsan to act as Superintendent of Police at Dharwar.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant Mr. A. Sangster, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c., leave of absence for nine months, from the 12th instant, to proceed to England, and to appoint Mr. John Marriott to act for Mr. Sangster during his absence or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Newnham, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 8th proximo, under Section XII. of the New Civil Absentee Rules.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the following Landholders in Gujarat with the powers of Subordinate Magistrates of the Second Class:—

Jitbhace Jalumbhace, Thakoor of Jaspoora, Talooka Nerad, Kaira.

Dulputshung Sirdarshung, Thakoor of Chitland, Talooka Nerad, Kaira.

Lalbhace Umurshung, Thakoor of Jaraspoor, Talooka Nerad, Kaira.

Jitsung Shooputshung, Thakoor of Ams, Talooka Nerad, Kaira.

Jashwutshung Jibbhace, Thakoor of Shuvalee, Talooka Moondha, Kaira.

Undeshung Sharshunjee, Thakoor of Mogur, Talooka Napar, Kaira.

Putteyshung Roopshung, Thakoor of Dehwan, Talooka Borsad, Kaira.

Hathesheejee Jetshungjee, Thakoor of Oometa, Talooka Napar, Kaira.

Dullelshungjee Shewshunjee, Thakoor of Umore, Talooka Thasra, Kaira.

Hurnundsingjee Joreurshungjee, son of the Thakoor of Patree, Ahmedabad.

The following officers are vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in relation to the Act XXV. of 1861:—

Mr. H. Ingle, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Karrachee.

Mr. F. Gibbons, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Hydrabad.

Mr. T. Miles, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Shikapoor.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. A. H. Wodehouse, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed leave on duty under S. O. C. dated 16th October 1855, Clause III., for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff to act as Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor during Mr. Alexander Gray's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. T. C. Hope is appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad from the 9th March 1863.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ratnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for a period not exceeding six months, to proceed to Europe under Section XIV. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. C. R. Evans, Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from 12th April 1863, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Lieut. W. A. Gillespie is appointed First Class Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr. H. Ryland is appointed Assistant Collector of Customs, Karrachee.

Lieut J. H. Lloyd has been confirmed in his appointment of Assistant to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Ratnagherry, from the 22nd December 1862.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. M. Harrison is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 28th instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon Plumptre, Civil Surgeon at Tanna, and Assistant Surgeon Asher, Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle, to exchange appointments.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification of 7th January 1863, so far as it alters the designation of the Junior Medical Officer of the European General Hospital from "Assistant Surgeon" to that of "House Surgeon," and to direct that the former denomination of the office be resumed.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Merriman, R.E. is appointed an Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, with affect from the 21st February 1863, also a Special Assistant Engineer from the same date, and while employed at the Presidency.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Dehra Doon, on the 2nd of March, the wife of Mr. C. A. Daniell, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th March, by License, at St Mary's Church, Poona, by the Revd. G. L. Fenton, B.A., Mr William Fisher Chetham, Customs Department, to Miss Ann Mul'one.

At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 3rd March, Horace Abel Cockerell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Julia Mary, daughter of the Hon'ble E. Drummond.

DEATH.

At No. 7, Camac Street, Calcutta on the 27th Feb., Eliza Jane Tull, the infant daughter of John Wm. Brown, Esq., Police Inspector, &c., H. M. High Court, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Post Office Notices.

ADEN MAIL.

A Mail for ADEN, for Her Majesty's Steam ship "VICTORIA," will be closed on TUESDAY the 17th instant, at 12 noon.

Letters &c. forwarded by this opportunity to the above places, are liable to the Indian Inland rates of Postage and those for Suez and the United Kingdom &c., must be paid the usual Steam Postage rates. The *Victoria* is expected to reach Aden, before the Mail Steamer which left Calcutta on the 10th instant.

SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG MAIL.

The Mails for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per Steamer "INDORE," will be closed, on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant at 8 o'clock A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 9 A.M.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer KURRACHEE, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1863.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND			To GALLE AND CHINA.		
March	28th		March	28th	
April	13th	28th	April	14th	29th
May	13th	24th	May	14th	29th
June	9th	24th	June	14th	29th
July	9th	24th	July	14th	29th
August	9th	24th	August	14th	29th
September	9th	28th	September	14th	29th
October	13th	28th	October	14th	29th
November	13th	28th	November	14th	29th
December	13th	28th	December	14th	29th

N. B.—The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 A.M.

CALENDAR——MARCH, 1863.

New Moon .....Thursday 19d. 7h. 28.2m. P.M.
First Quarter .....Friday 27d. 1h. 48.8m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	13	Daybreak at 4.38m.	6 11	6 8	4 17	3 49	
Sat.	14	Twilight ends at 7.22	6 11	6 8	5 26	4 49	
Sun.	15	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 10	6 9	6 58	6 10	
Mon.	16	Jupiter rises at 8.20	6 9	6 9	8 30	9 9	
Tues.	17	St. Patrick.	6 8	6 9	9 10	9 39	
Wed.	18	Edward, King of West Saxons	6 7	6 9	9 10	5 10	30
Thur.	19	Jupiter sets at 7.48	6 6	6 9	9 10	55 11	15

Date 11th March, Time—8h. 0m. 34s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 13th.—Planet Georgium Sidus discovered by Herschel, 1781.

Saturday 14th.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.

Sunday 15th.—Royal Academy established, 1768.—Lord Cornwallis' Victory, 1792.—Commercial Treaty with France, 1860.

Monday 16th.—Martinique taken, 1794.

Tuesday 17th.—

Wednesday 18th.—Walpoledied, 1745.—Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta born, 1848.

Thursday 19th.—Aboukir, in Egypt, surrendered, 1801.—Final capture of Lucknow, 1858.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Feb 21	KURRACHEE	Mar 7
AGRA	Mar 7	LAHORE	Mar 4
ALLAHABAD	Mar 4	LONDON	Feb 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan 23	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
BARIAMPORE	Mar 7	MADRAS	Mar 7
BANGALORE	Mar 6	MALTA	Jan 12
COCHIN	Mar 1	MERKUT	Mar 6
CALCUTTA	Mar 4	OUDH	Mar 7
CAPE	Jan 13	PUNJAUB	Feb 24
CEYLON	Feb 17	PENANG	Feb 24
DELHI	Mar 6	RANGOON	Feb 12
FRANCE	Jan 18	SUEZ	Feb 12
HONGKONG	Feb 15	SINGAPORE	Feb 22

THE

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN has certainly pointed out an easy way of eliminating the chief element of obstructiveness from the rules for the sale of waste lands. This element is generally admitted to be that provision which requires that the applicant for a tract of waste land should deposit with the Collector a sum sufficient to meet the cost of survey, and that the survey should afterwards be made,—how long afterwards "deponent saith not;" and as there are no special officers expected to hold themselves in readiness to make a survey whenever called upon to do so, the delay in obtaining a survey may be very long, and in most cases the probability is that it would be so. When the applicant's money has been spent on the survey, the land is to be put up to public auction but not until after three months previous advertisement of the sale. There is, then, a definite and an indefinite delay—the former of three months, and the latter of nobody can tell how long. During the three months, objections to the sale may be notified. These objections may be of such a character as still further to delay the sale indefinitely until they are removed, or to prevent it altogether. The applicant, even if he ultimately obtain possession, enters upon it with a 'sick heart' caused by 'hope deferred:' if after long waiting he is disappointed in the end, which is likely to be not an uncommon case, he must then look after his deposit money; and he will be fortunate indeed if he gets it all back again, without any deductions for incidental charges. The applicant, before he either enjoys the pleasures of participation or relinquishes for ever those of anticipation, will have lost a great deal of time and temper, and perhaps some money. This being the prospect which every applicant for waste land has before him, it would not be strange if the philosophy or stoicism for meeting such an ordeal were wanting in the case of many desirous of engaging in cultivation or ambitious of being landed-proprietors. The rules, then, which place such a prospect before every applicant for waste land, may justly be characterized as obstructive. Sir Charles Trevelyan, as we have said, has suggested an easy way of eliminating this element of obstructiveness from them. He suggests that lands supposed to belong to Government and *considered desirable for sale* should be surveyed, in order that a good stock of waste lands for sale might always be in the market. This very distinct suggestion was met by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal with the objection "that *all* the waste lands could not be surveyed as Sir Charles had wished." To which it was replied, that Sir Charles wished no such thing, that he "had not suggested that all the waste lands should be surveyed, but merely those considered desirable for sale." What Sir Charles would have is simply that the local Governments should look out for such lands as might be considered desirable for sale, and cause them to be surveyed and the boundaries marked as soon as possible. Plans of the surveyed tracts might be kept in the office of the Public Works, and be accessible at all times to those on the look out for such investments. Sir Charles referred to the existence of a similar practice in Ceylon. It is not the law there, any more than in India, that such surveys should be previously made; but the practice has arisen out of the law,—"a practice to all intents and purposes better than the law itself." The principle of Mr. Harington's Bill to provide for the speedy adjudication of claims to waste lands' is conducive to such a practice, which is certainly of public interest. It is, indeed, the practice in every country where the Government really wishes to sell its waste lands. Now, what would be the effect of such a practice? The fact of the survey of the lands would be known throughout the district in which they were situated. The object of the survey would also be known. Objections would then be notified by those who had or supposed they had claims to the lands. These objections would be disposed of without delay. All disputes after sale would thus be avoided; and thus one cause of delay, of litigation, and of expense would be removed. Sir Charles very rightly considered that "it would be an effectual security against the raising of private claims" after the sale, "when the land was, as the survey of the land would be, a matter of local notoriety." Should such surveys be made, and the plans of them, with maps of the wastes, be accessible at all times, we can not see that there would be much necessity, if any at all, for a public sale of the lands by auction. The object of such a sale is not to settle the market price of the lands; but, as Sir Charles Wood stated, to prevent a hole and corner sale, to give a fair and equal chance to all intending purchasers. This would certainly be secured by plans of the surveyed lands being placed in a public office where they would be accesible to all, and by a periodical advertisement of the lands for sale. Sale by auction seems desirable only when there chanced to be several simultaneous applications for the same tract of waste; but in this case the sale might take place without any delay. Government would have its upset price on the land in every case. This is provided for both in the original Resolution of 17th October 1861, and in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch relating to it, although in a different way. Lord Canning would have sold all cultivable lands at one price: Sir Charles Wood would price them according to their different qualities, positions, and consequent values. However, the upset price for every tract would be fixed by Government, and in case of several applicants for any one tract, it would require no time to ascertain which would outbid the others. If Sir Charles Trevelyan's practical suggestions were carried out, an applicant for the purchase of waste lands would have nothing to do but pay the price demanded, which would include the cost of survey, and take possession. He would have no dread of being molested in his possession by any one disputing his claim; nor would he enter on his possession disgusted at having obtained it at a great cost of time and temper, in addition to a fair money price.

WE have, at length, received authentic information, regarding the capture of one of the late King of Delhi's grand-sons at Puttun. The manner, in which it was effected, reflects the highest credit on Major Arthur and Lieut. Fenwick.

It appears that these officers were amongst the number of Politicals who went to Puttun, in attendance on His Highness the Guikwar; and that no sooner were the ceremonies, connected with the reception of the Commander-in-Chief, concluded, and the multitude dispersed, than Major Arthur and Lieutenant Fenwick, accompanied by a man in the disguise of a Fukeer, went in a bullock cart, into the town, where winding about a succession of narrow lanes, they suddenly stopped before a miserable hovel, into which they both entered: they presently returned with a powerful looking Mussulman walking between them, who was at once compelled to take his seat in the cart, in which he was quietly carried away from the wretched hovel, which he had made his place of refuge.

The captive dogies being Feroze Shah, the notorious outlaw on whom the Government are particularly anxious to lay their hands; but confesses to being Mahomed Shah, a grand-son of the King of Delhi.

The poor wretch was sent off to Deesa under a cavalry escort on the evening of his capture. Notwithstanding the rapidity and secrecy with which the investigation was managed, a large piece of arsenic was found secreted on the prisoner's person. Thousands of persons collected to see the departure of a criminal who, after eluding pursuit for so long a period, had, at length, been captured in so remarkable a manner.

We do not remember having seen Lieutenant Fenwick's name among the many officers, who were so constantly before the public, in the discharge of police duties during the rebellion. He has now, however, had the good fortune to earn celebrity by as clever an act as has been heard of for some time. Major Arthur, who is now Resident at the Court of Radhunpoor was, for many years, well known as a successful police officer. He did good service in the Police in the Deccan during the mutiny, and it is a matter of surprise that the Government should have allowed an officer who had showed such marked capability for the performance of Police work to leave a department where experience combined with natural talent is so very necessary to ensure success.

We have no doubt that both these officers will be properly rewarded, and that Government moreover will be prompt in recognizing their services. It was feared at one time that a determined resistance would be offered, as the captive had many friends in the city, as well as several followers; but Major Arthur's formidable presence, where he is well known and much feared, doubtless prevented any exhibition of popular sympathy. The ease with which so difficult a task has been accomplished, and the absence of all attempt at resistance affords a convincing proof that British prestige is again on the ascendant.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 11*th March*, 8-30 A.M,
Steamer *Clan Alpie* sailed for Hongkong.

GALLE, *March* 12*th* 7-50 A.M.
French steamer *Donnai* anchored from China.

MAJOR General Green, C.B., has been transferred from the command of the Scinde, to that of the Mhow, Division of the Army, from the date of Major General Farrell's embarkation for Europe.—*Deccan Herald, March* 11.

We believe it is arranged that, on the dissolution of the Military Finance Department and office establishment, the latter will, for the most part, be dispersed as follow:—One portion will go to the office of the Accountant-General to the Government of India; another to the office of the Military Accountant to the Government; and the remainder to the office of the Military Secretary to Government. In this way, we suppose that none of what is strictly called the office establishment will be thrown out of employ; but we have not heard what is to be done with the military officers now employed in the Military Finance Department on very high salaries, and a chief part of whose business it has been to make other work on very low salaries. If these officers go with their men, as the saying is, and retain their present rates of pay and allowances, it is not very easy to understand where the important saving to the public will be effected by the abolition of the Military Finance Department; but as these are the days of forming and reforming, changing, constructing, and abolishing, we suppose that we must be content to wait, and "see what we shall see" in this matter.—*Englishman, March* 4.

ON DITS.—We hear that Mr. Mansfield, instead of vacating the Commissionership to take a seat in the Legislative Council, as already reported, is shortly after his arrival from the Districts to proceed on a political mission to the Persian Gulf, no doubt in connection with the telegraphic and other means by which Government intend opening out a communication with England. It is affirmed Mr. Mansfield will retain his designation of Commissioner in Sind, and take a part of his present establishment with him. He is expected to return from the tour on which he is now engaged before the close of the current month.

It is likewise rumoured that Sir Bartle Frere will visit Kurrachee in the month of May next, and that he is coming with reference to the mission upon which, as alluded to above, Mr. Mansfield is to be absent, and also to perfect arrangements for the extension of the town limits.—*Sindian, March* 7.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *Indore*, will be closed to-morrow the 14th instant, at eight o'clock A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until nine A.M.

THE following is an additional list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo* to Aden and Suez, this day at 10 A.M.:—

For Marseilles.—Captain Miles and Mr. Watson.
For Southampton.—Mr. Levick; Mr. James; Mr. Queen; Mr. F. T. Williams, and Mr. Henry DeLa More.

A MAIL for Aden per Her Majesty's steam ship *Victoria* will be closed on Tuesday, the 17th instant at twelve noon. Letters &c., forwarded by this opportunity to the above place, are liable to the Indian Inland rates of postage, and those for Suez and the United Kingdom &c. must be paid the usual steam postage rates. The *Victoria* is expected to reach Aden before the mail steamer which left Calcutta on the 10th instant.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year will commence on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould presiding. There are up to this time twenty-eight cases committed by the Magistrates, implicating forty-eight prisoners. Of these, there are three cases of causing grievous hurt; one of aggravated assault; one of conspiracy; three of forgery; two of cheating; one of criminal breach of trust; one of bribing a telegraph signaller; and sixteen of theft and burglary. Twelve of these cases were committed to the Sessions by Mr. Oliver, thirteen by Mr. Brown, two by Mr. Leeke, and one by the Magistrate of Tanna.

WE notice a marked decline in the health of the town, since the last weekly report; the number of casualties being 358 against 306 of the preceding week. Fever and small-pox are the prevailing epidemics, while cholera and measles are much less prominent. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	1	Fever	5
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	2	Other diseases	5
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Cholera	0	Fever	0
Fever	0	Other diseases	1
Other diseases	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
HINDOOS.		Fever	5
Fever	122	Small-pox	2
Cholera	7	Other diseases	6
Other diseases	98	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
MUSSULMANS.		Fever	0
Fever	49	Other diseases	5
Cholera	1		
Other diseases	48		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week,	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	24	43
Cholera	8	29
Measles	4	18
Fever	182	147
Nervous system	13	11
Respiratory system	24	24
Alimentary system	55	34
Cachexy	27	13
Accidents	9	2
Other diseases	12	10
Total	358	331

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 12th March 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, cool S.W. calm.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, S.W. cool.
SURAT.—Morning and evening cool, hot day.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—12TH MARCH, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ROBBERY OF RS. 10,000 OF GOVERNMENT NOTES.—Purushram Nusseeb Sing and Sunkur Rampersad who stand charged with stealing sixty four notes of the value of Rs. 10,000, were again placed at the bar when the following deposition was taken.

Heeranund Seetaram states.—"I am a dealer in shawls and keep my shop in Marwarree Bazar. I know the prisoner, Purushram, I also know a man named Kunyalal. A month and three days ago, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner Purushram and the said Kunyalal came to my shop together. Kunya had four notes for one thousand rupees each numbered respectively 3425, 9575, 7721; those three notes were credited in the name of Kunya and the fourth Note, No. 2195 was credited at Kunyalall's desire in the name of the prisoner Purushram, with me. Kunyalall then obtained from me a hoondie for four hundred rupees, payable at Umbersar near Lahore, and another hoondie for one thousand rupees, payable at any place where he liked to cash it. He subsequently took away the remaining eleven hundred rupees, and Purushram in the course of twelve days drew from me the sum of one thousand rupees deposited to his credit. I parted with the notes on the same day that I received them from Kunyalall. Entries of all these transactions appear in my book."

Cross-examined by the prisoner, Purushram.—"Two or three persons besides myself, my son and my servant, were there when the prisoner Purushram and Kunyalall came."

The case stands adjourned till Saturday next, the 14th instant.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

ROBBERY.—Jaitha Dyal was brought up charged with stealing property and money to the value of upwards of seven hundred and fifty rupees, belonging to one Juvunadass Pranwullubdass.

Juvunadass Pranwullubdass stated, that he was a paymaster in the employ of the Baroda Railway Company, and lives near Portuguese church in Boolehwar road, and that the prisoner, who was a domestic servant in the employ of Munneeram Ramlall, who lives in prosecutors neighbourhood, about eight o'clock on the second instant he had gone out to dinner leaving his house and property in charge of his family, and returning about six o'clock, the next morning saw the prisoner in custody with the property enumerated in the list, marked A. The several articles mentioned, together with the money and papers are his, the prosecutor's property, and are worth Rs. 751-6-7 besides the deposit receipt for Rs. 2,544. The box containing the money and deposit receipt book were left in a box in the witness's sleeping room, when he left the house and he had key with him, when he returned and saw it with the police, the box had not been opened.

Pandoo Mhadoo a police constable of the Piquet division, suspecting the prisoner, whom he saw carrying a bundle under his arm, and not being satisfied with prisoners answers to his questions, after retaining him a short time in custody, by orders of Mr. Edgington discovered that the theft has been committed, and upon taking the box to the prosecutor it was identified at once as stolen from him.

Bhaskar Hirtul, the clerk to the prosecutor, recognized the prisoner who had been sleeping with him on the night of the robbery, at his master's house, but who disappeared early the next morning with the stolen property.

The prisoner who said he had been drinking and did not know what he was doing, was then fully committed for trial at the ensuing sessions.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—12TH MARCH 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.—George Farrel was brought up charged with stealing the sum of rupees four, the property of Ragoo Luxamon.

The prosecutor in this case is a basket maker and lives in Coombarwadda. On Thursday last at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, he was at the shop of a Marwadee named Kesria near the two tanks. Prosecutor received from him fifteen whole rupees on balance upon a wristlet he pledged with him (Marwaree). Prosecutor took the thirteen rupees to a stone close to the shop of the Marwadee to sound them. As he sounded the rupees on the stone, he allowed each to remain. When witness had sounded all the rupees, and was about to pick them up, the prisoner came up to him. He snatched up a handful of rupees. Prosecutor missed four rupees after prisoner had snatched some away. Witness demanded of the prisoner the said amount. Prisoner refused and squared out to fight with the prosecutor. He then went to a liquor shop in Duncan road. Prosecutor followed him there. He changed a rupee and took some liquor. Witness afterwards called a sepoy, who demanded the rupees from the prisoner. Upon this the prisoner began to make a disturbance. He ran out of the shop and was arrested by an European constable.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of two other witnesses.

Prisoner when called upon to make his defence said that he was drunk, and did not know what he did.

The Magistrate severely reprimanded the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for three months.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing before a Single Judge this day

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

For Settlement of Issues.

97 Mooljee Ramjee *vs.* H. de Smidh.
132 Dewjee Dharsey *vs.* Mooljee Soday and another.
170 Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta *vs.* Timsook Beejraz.
171 Jugmohundass Jumnadass *vs.* Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
183 Caitana Luiza de Ga *vs.* Antonio George de Ga.
194 Ahmed Hajee Abdulla *vs.* Hajee Essack.
206 Oomersee Dossa and another *vs.* Hurree Mucka Moossara.
208 Bhanjee Nursey *vs.* Cutchra Dossa.

For final disposal of Suits.

164 Dawjee Dharsey and others *vs.* Nagsey Lalljee.
204 Dawdass Hurgovundass *vs.* Geoculdass Pragjee. and another.
205 Jeevan Moorarjee *vs.* Tricumdass Moorarjee.
207 Vundravun Etchalall *vs.* Cowasjee Sorabjee.
209 Pestonjee Sooklajee *vs.* Atmaram Madhowjee.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes for Trial.

35 Samuel Corp and another *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttiwalla.
27 Shaik Tyeb Faizally *vs.* Dyall Mathoora.

JOHN MARRIOTT,
Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 12th March 1863.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes for hearing this day.

Alla Ruckhia *vs.* Tazbaee widow and an other. (Part heard.)
Ruttonsey Bhimjee and another *vs.* Gungabaee widow, and an other. For hearing.
Hurkisondass Pranjeevundass *vs.* Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass. For further direction and costs.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet and another. *vs.* Jeewajee Manockjee. For hearing.
Hajee Hashim Neemajee *vs.* Hajee Ally Russa Shoostry. Ditto.
Ameena Cushin *vs.* Shaik Hussen bin Bhiccon. Do.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Registrar in Equity.

Dated the 12th March 1863.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 11th March 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE HEBBERT AND MR. JUSTICE FORBES.)

POST ROBBERIES.—Morea Humeer, Hurrea Khooma and Sivla Khooma, were arraigned before C. H. Cameron, Esquire, Session Judge of Ahmedabad on the following charges, namely, that they committed robbery on the highway, and that in committing it they voluntarily caused hurt to one Phuleo Javer.

The following is the Session Judges finding on the evidence.

The Court is of opinion that the proof is sufficient to warrant the conviction of the three accused. The evidence of Phuleo Javer, Sunbhoodass Gopaljee, and Bomdee Ali, prove, that Phuleo was whilst carrying the dawk set upon by three men, beaten with sticks and that the men carried off the post bag, and his knife and sword. That this took place within the limits of Saigpoor and Pemplay; directly Phuleo recovered himself sufficiently, he went to Pemplay the nearest village and reported what had happened to the Mokee Jethajee No. 2 who accompanied him to the spot where the outrage occurred and who succeeded in tracing the footsteps of three men to Kumar (it must be borne in mind here that it is of course in the interest of any villager, to carry on the traces beyond his village, for the village in which the traces are eventually lost is liable to fine) took on the traces, to several other villages but with no result. Indeed there is much reason to suspect that there were no traces to carry, seeing the offenders lived at Kumar. Accordingly the authorities were obliged to return to Kumar, and the muster roll of cooles being called over and their houses searched in the presence of Captain Coles, Assistant Superintendent of Police. The complainant Phuleo picked out of the villagers the accused Moras, Hurrea and Sivla, as complainant had said that the robbers had their faces tied up. Captain Coles had the complainant removed a distance, made all the people tie up their faces with cloths and again asked complainant to pick out the men, this complainant did. As complainant knew the men who attacked him previously, the Court see no reason to doubt this recognition. Notwithstanding that the acting Mookee says that the accused were all present, when the complainant was called on by the Mamlutdar previous to Captain Coles arrival to pick out the robbers from the villagers then assembled. The Court does not credit the assertion of Kumbhoodass No. 4 respecting this. Throughout his evidence there is an evident desire to make it appear that the robbers' could not have been Kumar men, although he admits, that complainant did twice pick out his men before Captain Coles, it is of course possible explanation of his being too confused from the beating to be able to pick out the men when asked to do so by the Mamlutdar may be the true one. At any rate the Court sees no reason to distrust the recognition corroborated as it is by other circumstances. Moorbukush proves that Morea, accused No. 1 on being questioned by Captain Coles acknowledged the crime and described the place to where the way was carried, he said that it had been taken to a district to the South. Both the witness and the witness No. 7 prove that the post bag was eventually found in the said ditch. This satisfactorily proves that complainant's recognition of accused No. 1 is good. It appears next that notwithstanding that the cooloe's, houses had been searched once or twice nothing had been found, and a further search was ordered. The police peon Budee Ali and others conducted this search, when a record of Phuleo which is recognised as his by his companion Verrah Dolla was found in the thatch. The prisoner's Vakeel in his cross-examination and in his address on behalf of the accused endeavoured to show that this sword must have been put in Hurrea's house by the police. But this is not in any way substantiated, it is shewn that having been placed in the thatch over the cooking, every thing whether thatch was fresh or black that it would by very close examination that any thing could be found. Besides that a robbery occurred is an undoubted fact and Phuleo lost his sword

of his letter, namely, that he could get nothing out of Mr. Giles who would send to the Bank repudiating his accounts. I told Mr. Plunkett that, as had been stated before in the presence of Mr. Giles, if he, Mr. Plunkett, would procure the acceptance of the firm of Giles McGill & Co., I could give him the assistances he required, and advised him to go over and try Mr. Giles once more and should he Mr. G., agree to the arrangement, I would do what was wanted. I also urged upon him as a last resort to see Mr. Tyabjee and try to make his peace with him. To explain this matter, I must state here that Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Giles had called on me at my office the night before with reference to a further advance of Rs. 8,000 which Mr. Plunkett wanted. I then explained to Mr. Giles that I had already advanced to Mr. Plunkett nearly Rs. 14,000, and unless I got tangible security in some shape, it was impossible for me to do any more, neither could it be expected of me. But I stated I was perfectly willing to do so if the firm of Giles McGill & Co. would give me bills payable by instalments in 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, or even 12 months. I intended to advance Rupees 4,000 thus making a total of Rupees 18,000, Mr. Plunkett having told to me that Mr. Giles would come forward with the other Rs. 4,000 and thus make up the Rs. 8,000 which he then required. Mr. Giles declared that he was and had been willing throughout to do what he could to assist Mr. Plunkett, but that he could not undertake a greater liability than he was prepared to meet. Mr. Giles stated that Mr. Plunkett had cruelly deceived him, and mentioned seven particular instances in which he said Mr. Plunkett had deceived him; Mr. Plunkett was present and heard Mr. Giles say this, and again appealed to Mr. Giles for assistance, and that if he granted it he would find everything would be right in the end. Mr. Giles then stated that Mr. Plunkett had that very morning told him that he Mr. Plunkett, was indebted to me in the sum of Rs. 3,000 only. I then told Mr. Plunkett that there was only one way in life of doing a thing fairly, that is, if he required assistance or advice, and that was to state openly and fully how he stood. Mr. Giles then produced a debtor and creditor account with interest and all carried out, between the firm of Giles McGill and Co., and Mr. George Plunkett, showing that the latter was indebted to them to the amount of about Rs. 11,000. This surprised me very much, because Mr. Plunkett had never mentioned it to me. I then told Mr. Giles that if he did not assist Mr. Plunkett in this last extremity, and repudiated the accounts as he had declared he would do, Mr. Plunkett would be completely ruined.—To return to the first part of my testimony, just before Mr. Plunkett was leaving my office yesterday morning. I said there was a certain point to which one man would protect another, but when his honour was at stake it behove him to set himself right with the world, and that if necessary, I should therefore relate at the Bank meeting that day all that had occurred between us in relation to the Bank, and he told me to do so. He then took piece of paper begging me in the event of anything happening to him, to protect his wife and children, by which I thought he alluded to the possibility of his being prosecuted and punished. I took a piece of paper to write the promise he desired, when he took it away from me before I had time to pen a word upon it, saying as he tore up his own piece of paper containing his request :—"No, Passmore, I would rather have your word than the letter." We then got up; I gave him my hand, and wished him good-bye. These were the last words I ever spoke to him. I then went into my general office and he went downstairs. From there I went to the Bank, and never saw him again. While at the Bank, meeting, on some explanation being required as to a draft drawn in favor of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. of which I knew nothing at all, I wrote over to Mr. Plunkett to come to the meeting at once. The messenger returned stating that Mr. Plunkett was too ill to attend thinking it was nothing particular, I sent him a verbal message praying him to come. About three minutes after Mr. Giles came in and told me Mr. Plunkett was dying. I communicated this intelligence to the meeting, and went instantly with Mr. Giles to his office where I was shewn upstairs. There I saw Mr. Plunkett lying on the floor, with Dr. Bean at his side attending him; Mr. Warner was there also. The Doctor said it was all over with Mr. Plunkett whose eyes I saw were fixed. I felt his heart, but there was no pulsation, nor was there any movement of the chest. After Mr. Plunkett had expired a piece of dirty white-brown paper was handed to me by Mr. Tapp, I think, on which there was a little white powder. I folded the paper carefully and gave it to Dr. Bean. I went to the tumbler from which the deceased had drunk, and covering it up with some paper requested Dr. Bean to take it in his charge. The Doctor showed me a safe key which he said he had picked up from the floor, and I requested he might take possession of that too as it was an important matter. I noticed nothing else peculiar.

(Here Mr. Giles desired permission from the Court to put certain questions to Mr. Passmore as to the statement of account which Mr. Passmore had said he Mr. Giles, had produced against Mr. Plunkett, and touching an interest which the deceased was said to have had in the firm of Messrs. Giles McGill and Co.; but the Court thought the questions irrelevant to the matter in issue, and would not grant the permission Mr. Giles desired; while Mr. Passmore who took occasion to say Mr. Giles had admitted to him Mr. Plunkett was a silent partner in the firm, declared his willingness to answer any questions Mr. Giles might wish to put.

Mr. William Williamson :—I am a Guard in the employ of the Sind Railway Co., and live in a house adjoining the office of Giles McGill and Co. Yesterday afternoon at about three o'clock I was seated in the back verandah of my house, from which I could see the back verandah of the office. I heard some one calling "*Qui hye* from" upstair. I looked up and saw Mr. Plunkett looking down into the compound as if for a servant. About 10 minutes after that I heard a noise; I can't say whether it was from a blow given on a table or from a fall, and heard the words "my God! I have"—or, "they have"—I can't say which. This cry was very loud, I also heard loud crying and sobbing inside. I ran out immediately, and as I looked up I saw a European running up the stairs. I went to the door of Mr. Giles's Office, and met some natives running out saying: "*Saib sick hai.*" I then saw Mr. Warner coming up. He asked me for some mustard, smelling salts and other things, for Mr. Plunkett who was sick and I gave them; about five minutes afterwards Mr. Warner told me Mr. Plunkett was a corpse. I can't say who cried, but I heard the words quite distinctly: "Oh! my God; I have—." The voice sounded like that in which "*Qui hye*" had been called which was Mr. Plunkett's voice. I know him well by sight."

Doctor John Bean :—I am Civil Surgeon of Kurrachee. I was at the Civil Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday when Mr. Simmons came and informed me that Mr. George Plunkett was very ill. I went with Mr. Simmons immediately to the office of Messrs. Giles McGill and Co., and upstairs I found Mr. Plunkett lying on the floor in a state of complete insensibility; nearly pulseless at the wrists, drawing breath at long intervals, the pupils of the eye dilated, and his head supported by a native servant. I immediately applied a mustard plaster to his chest, three cold water over him, and sent to the Hospital for other remedies to restore animation, but he died in a few minutes afterwards. I took charge of a key that I found on the floor where Mr. Plunkett was lying.

(This key was here produced and Mr. Giles instantly recognised it to be the duplicate key of the safe belonging to the firm of Giles McGill and Co. a fact which was substantiated on the spot by Mr. Giles comparing the key with the mother-key which he had with him. Mr. Giles explained that when he went up to Mr. Plunkett, and took him in his arms, the key must have dropped out of his own pocket on the floor where Doctor Bean had found it. This discovery was received with undisguised pleasure by every one present, as it demolished at once the supposition current in every quarter that it was one of the missing keys of the safe of the Bank of Kurrachee which Mr. Plunkett had been charged not only with having kept back but used in entering the Bank and abstracting the stolen cash book. It is due to the memory of this unfortunate man as well as to his many sorrowing friends, that the widest publicity should be given to this all-important incident of the Inquest.)

Dr. Bean resumed :—Suspecting that Mr. Plunkett's death was due to foul means, I looked about for some clue to the cause of it. I found a tumbler with a little beer in the bottom of it remaining from what he was said to have drunk. I found also on the floor a small piece of white paper a few inches square apparently used for folding up something; this paper was damp. I took charge of this things, and could find nothing else. To-day I made the *post-mortem* examination of the late Mr. Plunkett's body, and examined all the cavities. There was congestion of the lungs; a little fluid in the pericardium,; the heart itself was in a healthy state, but on one of the valves there was some appearance of very incipient disease; the organ was otherwise healthy. I then removed the stomach from the body for further examination. All the organs of the body were in a healthy state. I then took the stomach home, and on opening it I found it contained upwards of a pint of fluid having the smell of beer, and floating in it were quantities of thick mucus. The mucous membrane of the stomach was intensely red all over and congested. I then applied certain tests to the fluid contained in the stomach, and believing that the appearances I saw in connection with its sudden nature death might have resulted from prussic acid or some of its salts, I applied the usual tests and obtained unequivocal evidence of its presence. I then examined the piece of paper which I stated just now I had picked up, and macerated it in distilled water, and on applying the same tests obtained the same appearances. I then examined the beer in the tumbler. I had taken charge of, but was unable to detect anything like prussic acid in it. From appearances I concluded death had resulted from the taking of some form of prussic acid or some of its salts. I should add that there was some appearance of congestion of the brain. I am unable to say how the poison was taken. I do not think the slight disease of the heart which appeared could produce death. The congested state of the brain was most probably a secondary result of the interruption of the circulation of the blood following the taking of the poison. I found the papers I now produce on the table in the room upstairs at Messrs. Giles McGill and Co. (These papers are simply drafts of some remarks on the amalgamation of some banking institutions which the deceased had been preparing with the assistance of Mr. Simmons.)

The Magistrate here observed that Mr. Simmons had placed certain papers in his hands respecting which it would be requisite to re-call and swear Mr. Simmons.

Mr. Robert William Simmons—On Tuesday morning, the 3rd instant, after I had just returned from Hydrabad, I received a letter envelope from Mr. Plunkett with the words come over at once," written across it in pencil. I was then at home in Gharry Khata. I sent word back I would go over in a little while. Mr. Plunkett then came over himself in his own carriage, and told me I must remain and go with him during the day. In the carriage he told me there was a conspiracy against him, and that he had been summonsed to attend Mr. Boulton's Court. We then drove to his house where Mr. Giles came in shortly after, and Mr. Plunkett and I sad down to breakfast. After breakfast we all three went to the office of Messrs. Giles, McGill and Co. When we got there Mr. Giles told Mr. Plunkett to look at a bundle which had been brought from the Bank about which he said there was a row. Shortly after this, and before starting for Mr. Boulton's office Mr. Plunkett put this packet in my pocket. (Packed produced. It was an envelope, bearing the instruction that it should be opened and used in case of necessity, containing four private papers which had no bearing upon this case.) Mr. Plunkett told me to take the packet with me but not to open it unless I could make use of it. We went to Mr. Boulton' office, and while Mr. Boulton was enquiring of Mr. Plunkett as to the opening of the Bank, the Acting Manager came in. Mr. Plunkett went to Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee and as he conversed with him looked so anxious that I opened the packet. I did not examine the papers seeing that the first was marked private and in Mr. Passmore's handwriting besides on reading a few lines I did not think they were material. I put them in my pocket again. Yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock Mr. Plunkett asked me if I had opened the packet, I said I had, and told him I saw nothing in those letters material to the case. He asked me if they were safe and if any one would read them: I said they were safe. I did not think of these letters until last night at ten or eleven o'clock, when I spoke of them to Mr. Hatteroth. There were only four papers in the cover; two notes by Mr. Passmore, one accepted Bill and another in blank. Mr. Plunkett gave me no particular direction about these papers. I am quite sure they are the same as the coat in which I had them was put by me in my box and never was disturbed until I went for the packet. Mr. Plunkett gave me no verbal instructions as to these papers.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Giles stated he understood Mr. Berrie could give information of great importance in this case, whereupon the Magistrate requested Mr. Berrie would leave his seat on the Inquest and be sworn as a witness :—

Mr. John Berrie :—I am 44 years old. I live in Kurrachee. I produce a note which I received from Mr. Plunkett on the date it bear namely, the 26th February last, in which he asked me to send him a small piece of cyanide of potassium. This was between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. I sent him over about three drachms as that quantity I thought would be required to remove ink stains, as he said, from handkerchiefs. I did not weigh the quantity, but judged from being accustomed to handle it that there were about three drachms. I sent it in a small piece of white note paper, and addressed it to "G. Plunkett, Esq." and marked it on the outside also in very large letters, "Cyanide of Potassium—Poison." Mr. Plunkett had engaged a good deal in photography and was well aware of the poisonous properties of cyanide of potassium. When he sent for it, I must say I had a presentment he might put it to some other use than that mentioned in his note and I told Mr. Tapp so; that his presentment arose in my mind at the thought of the difficulties he was said to be in; and as he had stated in his note that Messrs. Treacher & Co. had no cyanide of potassium, I wrote to them to ascertain whether they had any, and they replied they were out of it; judging from this that Mr. Plunkett had applied there, and finding he had stated the truth, my mind became easier on the subject. It was this presentment which led me to take the precautions I did in marking the paper in the manner already stated.

This closed the evidence and the Court was cleared to permit the Court to decide upon their verdict which was rendered, after about half an hour had been passed in consultation, to the following effect :—

"From the evidence rendered the members of the Court of Inquest are of opinion that Mr. George Plunkett died from the effects of some form of prussic acid taken while in a state of temporary insanity brought on by extreme mental excitement."—*Sindian, March 7.*

BENGAL.

THE Indian Government has, we think, dealt liberally with the *Messageries Imperiales* Company in charging them only Rs. 10,000 for the use of the government steamer *Arracan* for the voyage to Galle and Point de Galle, to the *Peninsula*, unable to go to sea. The French Company pay all the expenses of the *Arracan* beyond the mere hire of the ship, and although she will not, in all probability, do her work as swiftly as did the new steamer *Penang*, yet she is a sufficiently comfortable ship, and the *Messageries Imperiales* are very fortunate in getting her to meet the void in their steam line occasioned by the temporary inability of the *Pei-ho*, steamer on the Calcutta and Suez line.—*Englishman, March 4.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MR. HARINGTON has passed Benares and is at Allahabad, probably to-day to take up the reins of Government.—*Delhi Gazette, March 7.*

WE regret to learn that one of the embankments at the site of the Nerbudda Railway bridge, fell in on the evening of the 26th instant, and buried seven unfortunate masons. Every assistance was rendered, but of no avail.—*Id.*

OUDH.

WE hear from Cawnpore that a serious outrage was committed there the other day on the Judge, Mr. Lance, by a native soldier of the 56th, plate-layer or navies, who were brought before him for trial. One of them, it appears, seized a ruler from the table and struck Mr. Lance with it several times. We have not the whole particulars before us, but this much may be relied upon.—*Oudh Gazette, March 7.*

WE have been for some days in possession of the full particulars of what, on the very face of it, appears to be a most disgraceful affair, and in which a Lieutenant of the Bombay Engineers, in semi-civil employ in Oudh, and an officer of the Oudh Commission are concerned—the disgrace, albeit, being all on the side of the former. Trusting that a full and ample apology on his part, rendered in time, might have settled the matter, we refrained from alluding to it; but finding that none such has been forthcoming, and that the matter has now been submitted for the decision of the Chief Commissioner, and thus become a public question, we think it due to our readers that they should know something about it. It is, however, not our intention to give the particulars here; we shall await the disposal of the case by the Chief Commissioner before we do this. The case is one which, after the civil authorities have done with it, must occupy the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Id.*

KINGLAKE'S INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

(*From the Athenæum, Jan. 24.*)

The Invasion of the Crimea. By A. W. Kinglake. Vols. I. and II. (Blackwood and Sons.)

IT has long been understood that the author of 'Eothen' was about to bring out a history of the short but glorious campaign which has been our only essay of arms on European ground since Waterloo. Year after year passed away, and the hopes of the reading public still remained ungratified. Such a delay, many would think, could not fail to prove fatal to the success of the expected work. Since the capture of Sebastopol, India has been the scene of a sanguinary conflict, and the deeds performed there have, in a measure, caused the exploits of the Crimea to be effaced from the memory of the public. Indeed, the heroes of the Russian war are now little more regarded than were the veterans of the Peninsula ten years ago. Their glory shines brightly when called to mind, but it has to undergo the powerful rivalry of more recent fame. Under these circumstances, a bare chronicle of the Crimean war would have proved tedious to readers whose attention had been already exhausted by the perusal of the numerous books which appeared while the interest of the occurrences described was still fresh. With far higher aims Mr. Kinglake has produced a work which is no mere mixture of facts, fancies and fallacies, but is, in the fullest sense of the word, history. It stands to the Crimean war in the same relation as Sir William Napier's 'History' to the Peninsular war.

The author commences with an examination of the causes which brought about the war, as well as with a detailed account of the successive steps taken in the diplomatic action which preceded it. Originating in a squabble between the Latin and Greek monks at Jerusalem respecting a couple of keys, a silver star, a cupboard and a lamp, the dispute arrived in time at the dignity of being called "the question of the Holy Places." Pilgrimage to Jerusalem is viewed by the Russians with almost Mussulman reverence; while the French, as Mr. Kinglake informs us, have been chiefly represented in that city by a "tourist with a journal, and a theory, and a plan of writing a book." The piety of the Russians is deep-seated and earnest; while, as to the French, "it was understood that by the course of her studies in the eighteenth century, France had obtained a tight control over her religious feelings." Bearing this in mind, the conduct of the French Government in casting an apple of discord into the peaceful East merits the severest censure. Eagerness to gain the reputation of zeal for the interest of religion, and to show that they were no idle holders of office, coupled with a restless love of meddling in the affairs of other nations, doubtless influenced the conduct of the French ministers on this occasion. Louis Napoleon had to divert attention from despotism at home to diplomacy abroad. On this topic Mr. Kinglake enlarges with calm philosophy. In England the Emperor is well known, and nothing has proved more difficult to Englishmen than to reconcile the fact of the apparently incapable adventurer, who failed ignominiously at Starsburg and Boulogne, having been able to found a throne—as far as can be seen—more stable than that of his great prototype. This difficult has been considered one of the most insoluble enigmas of our age. Mr. Kinglake, approaching the question with numerous opportunities of learning the truth and a clear insight into men and motives, has pictured the man of mystery. Speaking of Louis Napoleon's demeanour when in England, he says, "Towards foreigners, and especially towards the English, he was generally frank. He was reserved and wary with the French; but this was upon the principle which makes a sportsman reserved and wary with deer and partridges and trout." Again, when describing how, in imitation of the first Napoleon, he contemplated France from a foreign and, as it were, external point of view, the following simile occurs :—"Indeed, during the periods of his imprisonment and of his exile, the relation between him and the France of his studies was very like the relation between an anatomist and a corpse. He lectured upon it; he dissected its fibres; he explained its functions; he showed how beautifully Nature, in her infinite wisdom had adapted it to the service of the Buonapartes; and how, without the fostering care of these same Buonapartes, the creature was doomed to degenerate, and to perish out of the world."

Mr. Kinglake's idea of Louis Napoleon's character is, in brief, as follows :—That he is not so clever as men think him now though much more so than was supposed formerly; that having no conscience to serve him as a guide, he keeps two paths before his eyes up to the very last moment, and, while watching the progress of events, secures little resting-places from which he contrives at his leisure the next measure to be adopted; that his imagination leads him often into dangerous positions, and when he fails, it is in consequence of not being endowed with more than the ordinary physical courage of the mass of mankind. In addition to this, he conceives that the Emperor possesses dramatic tastes which in any other man would have exhausted themselves in frequenting theatres, but in him—the claimant of a throne—have become a passion. He supports the aspersion on his physical courage by alleging the attempts at Strasburg and Boulogne, on which occasions he permitted himself to be extinguished by *one* angry colonel. He also cites his conduct at Magenta and Solferino. With regard to the latter, he combats the flowery account of the *Moniteur*, which would persuade us that the Emperor was in the thickest of the fight, by the observation, that in that action the Emperor was followed by a numerous staff and a large escort of the Cent Gardes, yet only one of them was hit, according to some, in the clothes, but if the *Moniteur* may be believed, in the "actual body." He justly ridicules the somewhat blasphemous explanation of the official organ, which informs the public that "the protection which the Deity threw around the Emperor was extended even to his staff."

Mr. Kinglake seeks to account for the false impressions concerning Louis Napoleon's abilities by the repulsive nature of his studies, which were directed to the art of applying strategem to jurisprudence. Much of the Emperor's wrong-doing he ascribes to the evil influence of those around him. These he denounces with vehement scorn, but is careful to base his accusations on actual facts. M. de Morny, the speculator with a questionable character; the Count de Persigny, who, however, took no active part in the carrying out of the *coup-d'état*; and Col. Fleury, a resolute, unprincipled man of humbled origin, who, having spent in dissipation all of a moderate inheritance, had enlisted in the cavalry, and rapidly risen to the rank of Major;—these were the men who goaded Louis Napoleon on to the deed. Needy, unscrupulous and energetic, they determined to turn his claims and talents to their own profit. The author says, "There seems to be no doubt that what may be called the literary part of the transaction was performed by the President in person. He was the lawyer of the confederacy. He no doubt, wrote the proclamations, the *plébiscites* and the constitutions, and all such like things; but it seems that the propelling power was mainly supplied by Count de Morny and by a resolute major named Fleury." Urged by these men, and stimulated by the thought of his claims, by disappointment, and by personal humiliation, he determined to strike the blow which should make him absolute. The soldiers, bearing in mind 1848, were at that time in no good humour with the people. Due care was taken to increase their discontent, and free distributions of wine were continually given them. To quote the words of our author, "Men used to African warfare were brought into the humour for calling the Parisians Bedouins. There was massacre in the very sound." At length came midnight of the 1st of December 1851, and after some reluctance, some hesitation, the conspirators were carried away by Fleury's impetuosity, and the *coup-d'état* passed. Resistance broke out among the troops and soon extended to the fleets, which latter put to sea in the hopes of staying its ravages. At length the health of the army having somewhat improved, and the ships being clear from sickness, on the 24th of August the embarkation commenced. The French had 25,000 infantry, 70 guns drawn by six horses each, and a body of about 60 cavalry. The English expeditionary force consisted of 22,000 infantry, 60 guns drawn by six horses each, and 1,000 cavalry. The French took less time in getting on board than we did. It must however, be remembered that infantry can be embarked with great ease and rapidity, but that when horses are concerned the process becomes tedious and difficult. We have seen how superior we were to the French in the management of horses; and how we well checked the shipment of the latter during four or five days. When everything seemed to be completed, it unexpectedly appeared that the French had not sufficient steam-power to tow all their sailing vessels. These facts are rather opposed to the prevalent idea of the superior activity and arrangements of the French. On the 4th of September our allies had accomplished their embarkation, and on the 6th the English were ready. The following day the expedition sailed. Meantime, St.-Arnaud, tortured by anxiety about the sickness on board his transports and the fancied delay of the English, had, on the 4th, started with his sailing fleet, not giving Lord Raglan the slightest intimation of his movements. The latter took no notice of the Marshal's waywardness, who, on the 6th, finding himself isolated and the wind blowing hard, saw he had done a foolish thing, and returned. More obstacles still remained to test the indomitable firmness of the English General; and, again, it was with the French that they originated. Several of St.-Arnaud's chief generals presented him with a remonstrance against landing to the north of Sebastopol. Such a step, they pointed out, would be extremely hazardous, while a landing could be effected at Kaffa with scarcely any risk. Kaffa was a long distance from Sebastopol, with which place the only communication was a difficult mountain-road. The fact is, the French generals for the most part disliked the expedition altogether. The Marshal was too ill for discussion; so, with unusual good sense, he referred the matter to the decision of Lord Raglan. He, with his usual coolness and firmness, quickly foiled "these timid counsels," as the *Moniteur* termed them. It was at first supposed that they had proceeded from the English; but that idea was soon found to be incorrect, and Mr. Kinglake now settles the question beyond a doubt. On the 9th, the English fleet had arrived at the rendezvous; it was not till the 13th that the last French ship joined. Still came difficulties for Lord Raglan to cope with. It had been arranged that during the night of the 13th the French should lay down a buoy opposite the centre of the appointed landing-place, half of which was to be allotted to each army. When daylight came, it appeared that, either through mistake or design, the buoy had been placed opposite the extreme left instead of the centre. The consequences might have been serious with a less prudent commander. Lord Raglan said not a word, but quietly selected another spot for the disembarkation of his troops.

Passing over the events of the next few days, which, however, have been well and clearly described by Mr. Kinglake, we come to the battle of the Alma. This is, perhaps, the choicest morsel in the whole of this interesting book. The author has carefully studied the various accounts, has gathered much from evidence, and moreover he accompanied Lord Raglan during the whole of that bloody day. The result is an excellent and intelligible account of a general action. Throughout Mr. Kinglake shows that, though a civilian, he is no contemptible strategist and tactician. He occasionally makes use of other than the correct technical terms: notwithstanding this slight failing, he has shown himself entitled to take rank among the best historians of warlike operations. We are not, as is often the case, blinded with smoke, dazzled with flashing sabres, and deafened by the roar of artillery in these volumes. Everything, though spiritedly depicted, is drawn with clearness and precision, combined with an amount of accuracy seldom to be met with in a non-military man. Each movement is duly explained, its object pointed out, and its progress followed. The manner in which one manœuvre bore on another is also shown. We have here a series of brilliant panoramas, yet the skill of the writer connects them so admirably that we never feel any want of continuity. Mr. Kinglake places us, as it were, in the position of an Argus surveying the field of battle from a balloon.

The great merit of his account is that there is no claptrap, no fatiguing loftiness of tone; but every fact is expressed in simple yet nervous English. He becomes almost Ossianic, and the scene appears before our mind's eye as vividly as if it were an actual picture. We can easily imagine the superstitious terror of the Russians at the apparition of the tall, hearse-like plumes of the 42nd rising gradually over the slope of the hill, and becoming more ghost-like from the white smoke which half concealed them. Rising, still rising, with their bare legs and quaint, semi-barbarous dress, moving on nearer the while through the thick air—silently gliding onward with that long, easy step peculiar to the Highlanders,—they must have seemed like the spectres of the Brocken. Scarcely have the eyes of the Russians learnt to look steadfastly on this terrible vision ere another and yet another wave of armed horror springs from the earth beneath. Then, when the enemy retired,—the fierce war-shout of the Highlanders, differing equally from the cheer of the English and the howl of the Irish soldier,—who can blame the Muscovites if they were discomfitted by such foes? Most powerful, most picturesque are the pages in which the charge of the Highlanders is described. In old times Mr. Kinglake would have been revered as a bard by the gallant men whose deeds he has chronicled.

It is impossible for us to accompany Mr. Kinglake much further over the field of battle; but, ere we quit it, we feel it our duty to correct two inaccuracies of which he has been guilty. The first of these refers to the Brigade of Guards. Mr. Kinglake leads one to suppose that the Scots Fusilier Guards, which was the centre regiment, hurried up without being formed, disordered by a hurricane of shot, and thrown into confusion by some of the retreating Light Division, was driven back to the river and took no further part in the fray, thus having a gap between the Coldstream and Grenadiers. This is incorrect: and for saying so we have the authority of an officer belonging to the corps in question who was present on the occasion. His statement is supported by the general opinion of the regiment heard by the writer of this article at the time, and also by Russell's 'Letters from the Crimea, by 'Letters from Head-quarters,' and by Col. Hamley's testimony. The truth is, that while the Scots Fusilier Guards were advancing under a heavy fire, some of the men of the Light Division came through their ranks, and at the same time a cry was raised of "Fusiliers, retire!" referring to the 23rd or 7th Regiment. On this, yielding to the weight of the retreating crowd, and to a misconception of the order, the battalion—except the Light Company—retired slowly a short distance, when the officers and non-commissioned officers, facing the men about, brought the regiment back into its place. Charging with the rest of the Brigade, it took the battery. There was only a temporary retreat of a very short distance, and no permanent gap was created. As to the left companies alone having been pushed back, the author is mistaken; for the third company from the right, at all events, was thrown into confusion by the retreating men of the Light Division.

The other error consists in Mr. Kinglake's assertion that there was no close encounter, no severe struggle on the part of the French at the telegraph station. This statement he supports by many powerful arguments. It seems to us they are disposed of by Col. Hamley, who, in his 'Narrative of the Crimean War', says with reference to a personal visit to that portion of the field the day after the battle, "But it was not till reaching the plain on which stood the unfinished signal-tower, already mentioned as the contested point of the French attack, that there appeared signs of a sanguinary conflict. Many Russians lay dead there; and they lay thicker near the signal-tower, the hillock on which it was built being strewed with them. Three or four had been bayoneted while defending the entrance; and in the space within, which was divided into compartments, were three or four such groups slain in the defence. Another spot near contained three or four hundred corpses." After the battle was won, Lord Raglan proposed to St.-Arnaud to send the English cavalry and one English division—the rest were too much exhausted—in pursuit, provided the French would co-operate. St.-Arnaud replied, that the knapsacks having been left behind, it was impossible that the French army could advance further. Thus, again is it shown that it was the French, and not, as was believed, the English, who were opposed to energy and a daring course of action.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, White Jacconots, and Sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
One very handsome Ornamental Picture (view of a Railway) in a glass case suitable for Drawing Room.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin Gowns, Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
Dr. Lough's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN-WARE, A BAY ARAB TROTTER, &c., ON THE ESPLANADE.

On THURSDAY the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. of Brigadier J. LIDDELL, C.B. The same consists of rich Cut Glass-ware, Blue and Gold Dinner Set, Green and Gilt Tea Set, Pink and Gold Dessert Set of different flowers, Electro-plated Cruet Frames, Electro-plated Epergne, or Candelebra, with Glass Dishes, and Branch Shades, Cruet and Pickle Frames, a Set of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Card, Sofa, Dining, and Centre Tables, Easy Chairs, Cane Conversation, Half-backed and Reclining Couches, Easy Arm, and Drawing-room Chairs, Predieu Chairs, Hat Stand, Whatnot, Teapoys Plated and Bronze, 3, 2, and 1 Single light Hanging Arand Lamps with Drops, rich Persian, Hyderabad, and Cambay Carpets, a fine full toned Square Mahogany Pianoforte by "Collard and Collard" with Cover, (expressly for India) Four-post Bedsteads, Cots, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Pres es, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Diverse Articles, &c.

Sale to commence at 4 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of)

A handsome Bay Arab Charger, 14-2½, rising 6, sound, and free from vice.

No Catalogues published, and the property will on view from Monday afternoon the 16th instant.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMAN-STORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Trustees of Nowrosjee Dunjeebhoy.

On or about the end of this month, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his shop, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Trustees of NOWROSJEE NESSEWANJEE DUNJEEBHOY, all the valuable Stock of Beer, Champagne, Brandy, Porter in bottles and pints, Sherry, Liqueur, Madeira, Claret, Sparkling Moselle, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, one Butt of Port Wine, Cherry Cordial. One hundred cases of Oilmanstores, a number of American Timepieces and Clocks, and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, ESQ., DECEASED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.

LOT.

All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka-built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, Cookroom, and Out-Houses, Water Wells, together with a large piece of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

The property is now in good repair.

The plan of the respective Lot and the conditions of sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, No 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th March 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF NEW BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Wasee Bunder a large quantity of New Building Materials in Convenient Lots to Suit Purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

600 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Long Cloths.
1000 " " Madapollams.
200 " " Jacconets.
300 " " Domestics.
4 few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

To close an account.

AT 1 P.M.

A Bay Arab Horse.
4 Large Anchors.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Executors of the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdonjee Parack, Esquire, deceased, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort Wall of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazar street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Dadjiboe Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare and on or towards the South by the Stable of Dorabjee Bomanjee Devecha. This Lot includes 74 feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

The plan of the property and the conditions of sale subject to which the same is to be sold can be seen at the office of Messrs. Faithfull and Keir or at the office of the Auctioneers three days before the sale.

Bombay, 13th March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Mortgagee Pallonjee Pestonjee Raghena.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the Premises, all that Piece or Parcel of Land, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House thereon, standing without the East Walls of Bombay, in the New Cazee Molla Street, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 88 and by the Assessors for Assessments under No. 69, by admeasurement 143 square yards or little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say :—on the East by the passage of Halall shore, on the West by the Public Road called New Cazee Street, on the North by the house of Mayjee Salmoodin, and on the South by a house of Moolan Oomer Bahoo, the Property of Baya Bebee, widow of the late Amroodin bin Shaik Bheekun, and three sons, Khoothoodin bin Amroodin, Bhawodin bin Amroodin, and Mahomed Roojun bin Amroodin, of Bombay Mahomedans, Mortgagors.

Conditons of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete, by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK.

Revised, with Addition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all generally approved reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Gentlemen residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India."

Bombay: Education Press, Rs. 10-4.

Business Announcements.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed by the Undersigned, at their

GENERAL DEPOT,
No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the

"BOMBAY SEASON"

affords PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., a favorable opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their

PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTR